The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,887.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

HE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage.....	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,930 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

The mail Steamer will leave the Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barry) will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Aden, Suez, Calcutta and Australia.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet thereon, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 600 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gekkie, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. HOMANN TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 tons R. gister, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 8th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.—Apply to WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 20th of March. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and second Class Passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows :—

£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second ,, ,, Suez. } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 for a First ,, ,, Suez.

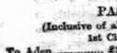
The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	..... £11
Suez	38	24	 8
Port Said	39	25	 9-10
Alexandria	39	25	 9-10
Messina	45	30	 12
Naples	47	33	 13
Leghorn	50	34	 14
Genoa	50	34	 14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

TRIPOLI, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

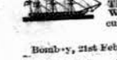
THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on the 26th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GLENDURER, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Consignees are further requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to pay freight thereon. Delivery of the Bills of Lading not paid in London at the Office of the undersigned, in Apollo Str. et, No. 15.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Captain T. Cornwell.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature are to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a portion of the value of General Average adjustable in part cash, on account of General Average, on the basis, pending adjustment of the statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £30 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COMORIN will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, 21st March, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	7th Mar.	Leave Cochin	13th Mar.
,, Ratnagherry...	8th ,,	,, Tuticorin	14th ,,
,, Malwan	8th ,,	,, Calicut	14th ,,
,, Vingorla.....	8th ,,	,, Tellicherry	14th ,,
,, Goa	9th ,,	,, Cannanore	14th ,,
,, Carwar	9th ,,	,, Mangalore	15th ,,
,, Coompta	9th ,,	,, Coompta	16th ,,
,, Mangalore.....	10th ,,	,, Carwar	16th ,,
,, Cannanore.....	11th ,,	,, Goa	16th ,,
,, Tellicherry ...	11th ,,	,, Vingorla	17th ,,
,, Calicut	11th ,,	,, Malwan	17th ,,
,, Beypore	11th ,,	,, Ratnagherry..	17th ,,
Arrive Cochin	12th ,,	Arrive Bombay.....	18th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to dispatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. N. COL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First-rate Full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an English-built light glass Circular Landau Broughem, a pair of powerful and fast Trotting Arab Horses, a strong Grey Brougham Horse, Harness, &c., at No. 74, Malabar Hill, next to the Residence of A. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the above-named place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Edward Walker, Esq., whose family is proceeding to England.

N.B.—Full particulars and catalogues will shortly be published, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 4th March 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Pictures, Piano, a handsome Landau by Laurie and Marner in first-rate order, a pair of 4-h Horses and sets of Harness, and Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, and sundry miscellaneous articles at Bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, near the Mess of H. M.'s 40th European Regiment, being the properties of Military Officers proceeding to Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and neat Household Furniture, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable neat Household Furniture, Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, Pic nics, sets of Hunting Spears, &c., being the property of Dr. David Young, proceeding to Europe, at his residence, No. 65, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of March 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, and miscellaneous articles.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Bombay, 4th March 1871. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and Anvil-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Shipp' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD in St. Andrew's Church on THURSDAY the 9th instant, at 5-30 P.M., instead of MONDAY the 6th instant, as previous advertised.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On 15th MARCH a GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will TAKE PLACE.

The Down Mail will leave Marine Lines at 5 P.M., Grant Road 8-30, Surat 4-45 A.M., Broach 6-40, Baroda 8-50, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-45 A.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-15 P.M., Baroda 9-4, Broach 11-2, Surat 1-5 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 8-45 and Marine Lines at 9-15.

The Down Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-30, and arrive at Surat at 6-20 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 7-25 A.M., Broach 10-0, Baroda 12-22 P.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-33 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7-25 A.M., Baroda 11-22, Broach 1-59 P.M., and arrive at Surat at 4-15.

The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 4-45 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 5-38 P.M., and Marine Lines at 6-10

The Vesaur Local will be discontinued.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

New stations were opened on the 1st instant at Gopalla, Wangaum, and Murolee. On the 15th instant a New station will be opened at Kankra Kharee.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 6th instant. A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 3rd March 1871.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a FURNISHED COTTAGE at Matheran. Rent Rs. 400 for the season, Rs. 600 for the year.

The Garden is kept up by the Owner.

Apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1871.

FOR SALE, a full-sized THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD-TABLE, with 3 sets of BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., complete, and in excellent order. Price Rs. 300. Apply to C., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c, EXPECTED BY THE MAIL.

	Rs. a
Swinburne's Poems	5 12
Essays on Physiognomy, by J. C. Lvater ...	7 8
Guily's Travels...	4 12
Nautical Almanack for 1872	2 8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases,	5 12
Spectator, with Biographical Notices of the Contributors...	5 0
Speeches on Questions of Public Policy, by R. Cobden, M. P., in 2 vols	16 8
Mary, Queen of Scotts, and her Accusers. Vol. I. by J. Hosack	9 8
The Gattin's Aide-de-Camp	12 8
Horses and Stables, by Colonel F. Fitzwygram	9 8
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery Book	11 0
Chips from a German Workshop, by F. Max Muller. Vol. III	10 0
The Count of Monte Christo, by A. Dumas, with 20 Illustrations	3 12
Occasional Papers on Veterinary Subjects, by William Dick	8 0
History of Gibraltar and its Sieges, with Photographic Illustrations, by J. H. Mann...	13 4
Modern Tactics of the three Arms, by General M. W. Smith	8 0
Th East Indian Calculator, by T. Thornton	13 2
Normandy Picturesque, by Henry Blackburn	10 0
Indian Policy, by George Caseny	13 4
Hints on Household Taste, by Charles L. Eastlake ...	13 8
Angelic Wisdom concerning the Divine Providence, by E. Swedenborg	2 0
——— Divine Love and Divine Wisdom, by do. ...	1 4
Primitive Man, by Louis Figuier...	7 8
Weapons of War, by A. Demmin...	7 8
Poems by Dante G. Rossetti	7 8
The Holy Grail and other Poems, by A. Tennyson ...	4 8
The Comic Almanack 1835-43, with Numerous Illustrations, by G. Cruikshank	4 12
Critical and Historical Essays, by Lord Macaulay, in 2 Vols.	5 0
History of England, by Sir E. S. Creasy, M.A., Vol. II. ...	7 14
Crowned, by E. C. Tanish	3 2
Walker's Manly Exercises	3 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cover for the Illustrated London News for 1870 ...	2 8
——— Bow Deals, for the first half year ending 30th June 1870	1 0
Cases to hold Portraits, with glass Fronts ... each.	1 0
Very handsome Portfolios with beautiful colored facing of different sizes, from ... ...Rs. 30 to	7 0

TO LET, a large well furnished HOUSE at PANCHGUNNY.

Apply to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 4th March 1871.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March, 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools :—

B.A.H. URLAN ?
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

SIGNOR INZOLI has the honour to announce that his

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT,

At which many distinguished Amateurs of Bombay have kindly consented to take part, will take place on the

6TH OF MARCH,

AT

WILDERNESS HALL, MALABAR HILL,

By the kind permission of

Mrs. PENDOCK TUCKER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture, "Hunyady Laslo" ..... Zapf
2—Song "M'Appari" ("Martha") ..... Flotow
3—Duet, "Lin a la Chamonix" ..... Donizetti
4—Song, "Romance" ..... Rothschild
5—Piano Solo, Sonata Pathetique..... Beethoven
6—Song, "Le Fer aux Larmes" (avec accompagnement de Violon Solo) ..... Herold

PART II.

1—Duet for two Pianos ("Don Giovanni") ..... Mozart
2—Duet, "Una cosa rara" ..... Crescano
3—Violin Solo, Andantino ..... Saphir
4—Song, Aria "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
5—Recitative, German Song ..... Marschner
6— Ditto "What beams so bright" ..... Kreutzer
7—Duet, "Crispino e la Comare" ..... Ricci

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, may be had at Messrs. BOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street, and at Signor INZOLI'S Residence, 121, Malabar Hill.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

GO AND SEE "KHODABUX."

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB will appear a THIRD TIME this Season in their new Operatic Comedy, entitled,

"THE KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESSES, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a highly-amusing local Farce, entitled,

"JEHANGEERSHAW,"

Eminently calculated to entertain Native Families,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4	Gallery	Re. 1-8
Uncovered Seats	,, 2	Pit	Ans. 12
Stalls	,, 2		

Tickets to be had and Seats reserved at the "Chabook Press," Dhobee Talao.

☞ No Single Gentleman will be admitted without a Lady.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

Stewards :

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I. | Major Willoughby.
A. Crawford, Esq., C.S. | Capt. Liddell.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S. | Percy Benn, Esq.

The Race to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1871.

1ST RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nuggur, Guzerat, or Poona Hunts. About two miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 12 stone. Gentlemen Riders.

2ND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For Arabs and Country breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the abovementioned Hunts. About 2 miles over a Steeplechase Course. Weight 11 stone fo horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over, and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Gentlemen Riders.

3RD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weight for age and inches and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen Riders.

4TH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at Hockey up to the day of Race. About ¼ a mile over Hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Lowest weight 10st. 7 lbs.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of March, 1870, will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 6th March, at 6 A.M.

Three horses from different Stables to start in each Race, or the Public Money will be withheld.

Nominations to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 5 P.M., on Wednesday, the 8th March, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M. precisely.

All Gentlemen to ride in colours. The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

P. BENN, Hon. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of BUNGALOWS at DEOKSAI, BARSEE and SHOLAPORE STATIONS—in all six Blocks.

Drawings, General Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 7th March 1871, and are to be marked "Tender for Bungalows on South Eastern Division."

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches :

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms : if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company is the Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent.

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of ¼ pie per cent. for the Issues and the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand ; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,
FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes a bookd after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Cheap and talents to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently commends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the ailway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement of visitors during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadily to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has large sanitaries to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY only for Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,430 nl.
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	210
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.6.2	Do.		
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,000
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	25 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,285	
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775	
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470	
1250	2,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300	
200	2,000	11	265 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200	
200	500	all	60 p.	Do. New	583	
300	1,000	all	800 p.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800	
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500	
150	2,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750	
300	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	975	
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500	
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300	
1,000	1,000	1,000	125 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925	
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	465	
128	1,000	750	75 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,350	
225	1,000	750	75 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000	
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Timevelly Press Co.	1,000	
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	700	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325	
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500	ex
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000	div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	955	
1000	100	100	...	Bronch Mills	220	
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400	
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,500	
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,095	
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,500	
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725	

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	30
300	2,00	300	21 p.s.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50.	all	25 p.s.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	73	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
50	19		Do. China
200		Mar. '68	Central Bank
			East India Bank
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68	May '	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,250	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
3,750	7,417	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅝
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅛
China	30 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 12-1
Bar Gold (Touch, English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Sharple, Captain, 39th Regiment, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Cater, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Poona.
Woodhouse, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—
Campbell, Lieutenant General, Royal Artillery, on private affairs.
Caulfield, Major, Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate.
Jenkins, Captain, Corps of Guide, on furlough.
Fogo, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on private affairs.
Steel, Captain, 25th Punjaub N. I., on private affairs.
Hazlerigg, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on private affairs.
Biles, Major, 38th Foot, on leave.
Fraser Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.
Ray, M.D., Surgeon Major, 13th Bengal Lancers, on furlough.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 2nd March, 1871.

A committee of the undermentioned officers will assemble on Saturday morning, at 6-30 o'clock, in the Gloucestershire Lines, to report on a subject that will be laid before it by the Assistant Quarter Master General P. D. A.
President—Lieutenant-Colonel Gostling, 49th Foot.
Members—Major Melvill, Executive Engineer, Poona, Captain Hall for Assistant Quarter Master General. Dr Stewart, Deputy Inspector General B. M. D., will attend the committee.

The officer commanding 49th Foot has permission to direct Lieutenant Stevenson, Assistant Musketry Instructor at "Sattara" to proceed to Bombay to complete the annual course of the companies stationed there. Lieutenant Stevenson will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st March, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—
53rd Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Stewart, for 8 days from to-morrow inclusive, on station leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MARCH.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 1.
	Sansparell	McAlpine	North Shields, Oct. 29.
	Barima	Williams	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Bonnie Dundee	Connor	Liverpool, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Bennington	Sherman	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Mooltan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Punjaub, to Malwhar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Lord Ashburton, to Liverpool.
Schooner Lightning, to Akyab.

MADRAS.

eb.	ARRIVAL.	
27	Dacca (s)	Bombay.
Feb	DEPARTURE.	
27	Himalaya (s)	Singapore.

Passengers arrived per screw steamer Dacca—From Madras to Bombay—Rev Geo Hall, Mr Wyllie, and 6 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 20 cases copper sheets, A Riebe & Co; 95 barrels roll sulphur, R Cadurbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Alabama (s), 50 cases port, C Palmer & Co.
Wellesley (s), 50 cases claret, C Palmer & Co.
Sydney Eggers, 48 cases claret, C Palmer & Co.
The Tweed, 44 cases old tom, S Merwanjee & Co; 94 cases beer, D Sorabjee & Co; 6 cases old tom, S R Sookhia.
Singapore (s), 6 cases oilmanstores, Bul. & Co; 1 case band instruments, Geo W Wheatly & Co.
Stirling (s), 100 kegs lead ore, R Jeewraj.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 16 casks paint of sorts, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 65 cases brandy, A Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 35 bales cotton, A Dhoodiram; 140 bales cotton, J Parshotum; 100 bales hemp, S Moojee.
Maritana, 21 bales cotton, N Gopaljee; 31 bales cotton, M Dwarkadas.
Westminster, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,500 bundles coir yarn, D Morarjee.
City of Brussels (s), 50 bales cotton, H Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, H Cleason and Co; 140 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Ganges (s), 40 bales wool; D Hcerjee; 25 bales wool, S Damodhur; 151 bags linseed, J Scott and Co; 263 bales wool, C Petamber; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Golconda (s), 34 bales cotton, M Lowjee.
Stirling (s), 11 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 145 bales cotton, P Peraj; 30 cases dry ginger, S Valjee; 25 bales cotton, C Lalljee and Co; 200 bales cotton, S Moojee.
Calcutta, 300 bags sursseeed, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Gopjee; 200 bales cotton, H Cleason and Co; 1,000 bundles galls, V Jairam; 300 bundles galls, V Jairam.
Tethys (s), 100 bales cotton, H Frock and Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 194 bales cair fibre, M Jetha; 90 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.
Mooltan (s), 500 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.
Golconda (s), 19 cases cardamoms, 101 bags coffee, and 100 bags pepper, W Nicol & Co; 29 bales skins, C Esmall & Co; 5 bundles E teeth, M Hurrockchund.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenorsa, 50 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co.; 55 bales cotton, C Nanjee; 50 bales cotton, L Dattoo.

FOR BREMEN.

Johanna Wilhelmine, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mooltan (s), 486 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mooltan (s), 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mooltan (s), 340 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 46 bales sharkfins, and 13 cases fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy; 117 cases oilbanum, A Mengjee; 10 bales cotton, H M Rajar; 100 bales cotton, A Reibe and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Ruttonjee and Co; 275 bales cotton, L Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, H Nagjee and Co; 52 cases oilbanum, L Rajubai.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BREDIN.—February 22nd, at Palamcottah, the wife of A. Bredin, Lieutenant, 22nd N. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

THE Germans have entered Paris as victors for the third time in seventy-one years. On the first and second occasion they had allies; this time they have done the work unaided. In the beginning of the century Germany was a broken host, a house divided against itself. For fourteen, or at least twelve years Napoleon, using French soldiers as a nucleus, obtained a mastery in Europe by the enforced aid of Germans, Italians, Poles, Hungarians—every people, except Russians and Britons, at various times furnished large bodies of troops to make up what was called the Grand Army. In 1814 the bulk of Europe had turned against him, and so great was his genius for war that it required all Europe to overcome and hold him down. But in 1870-71 Germany united—bringing out her whole force, save the German soldiers of Austria—sufficed to vanquish the regular and irregular French armies; and the entry of the Germans into Paris on the 1st of March is the outward and visible sign of a victory beneficial alike to Europe and to France. To Europe, because it signifies the establishment of a strong central power, a power so long desired by statesmen, a power, which as long as it retains its virtue will curb alike Russia and France; to France, because it affords the people of that country another opportunity of devoting their splendid abilities to the consolidation of a strong and stable government, to the development of internal liberty as well as the establishment of order, and to a long career of improvement in all the arts of production. For two centuries, divided Germany was the battle-ground of united France. Ostensibly bound together in 1815, Germany was really as much divided as ever. Besides the duel for influence between the Austrian and Prussian Courts, and the inveterate intermeddling of France, the events of the great wars brought in a third element of intrigue and disturbance—Russia, and under the Emperor Nicholas the power of Russia was really predominant in Germany. Perhaps the greatest result of the Crimean War was that it broke the power of Russia in Germany, and loosened the fetters which hampered the Prussian Court. Side by side with these changes the National Party grew up and became stronger every day, and when in 1866, Prussia fought Austria, the prevalence of the conviction in favour of unity converted what might have been a dynastic quarrel into a struggle for national existence. It is all very well to look at the strife of the last ten years through that narrow chink which merely discloses the House of Hohenzollern fighting for itself. But the point of view is as arbitrary as it is delusive. The House of Hohenzollern is the standard bearer and arm of German Unity; the head of that house triumphs because he is the representative of a national passion; and because he and his able co-adjutors have known how to create a force strong enough to realize the grand design of all—National Unity.

The dramatic scene at Versailles, the solemn ceremony of the 1st of March, how came these to be enacted? They were the direct consequences of the determination of the French people to resist and prevent German Unity. Had the French refrained from dictation, South Germany might have held aloof for years, and have only slid by insensible degrees into union with the rest of the land. Whether this would have been for the better or the worse none can say. But the intentions of the French were so well appreciated, the pretext of the Spanish candidature was so completely seen through, that the first hot word in the French Chambers brought Germany together with a clang which shook the Emperor Napoleon on his throne, and scared his creatures and dependents. They had counted on fighting a divided Germany, and when instead of dissension bringing allies, they beheld Union furnishing enemies, their hearts sank, and all the spirit departed out of the aggressor and his lieutenants. Had he left Germany alone the Emperor Napoleon might have died in his bed, or if he had died on the scaffold he would not have looked abroad at the last hour over a trampled and vanquished and dismembered France. Now he lives to do that. The Emperor of Austria used to be the sovereign who enjoyed the distinction of having passed through the greatest vicissitudes. He has been called the Man of Adversity; but his misfortunes are surpassed by those of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. And in looking back on their lives we must not forget that whereas the Austrian Emperor was thrust into the position he occupies, the prisoner of Wilhelmshöhe chose his path, sought his lot and courted his fate with all the ardour of a lover and the ingenuity of a conspirator. It was in the power of the French to refrain from meddling with the Germans; they deliberately preferred an opposite course; so hot was their lust for an encounter that they seized the first shallow pretext; they have been utterly beaten, and, after the third severe lesson this century, they have again an opportunity of revising their national policy and subjecting their national passions to wholesome restraint. The treaty of peace, ratified in principle by the vast majority of the Assembly, will represent, partially, the cost of indulging in a lust for domineering; and it will be a happy thing for Europe, but a still more happy thing for France should the chastisement inflicted work a radical reform in the sufferer. What is probable is that the fruits of a few years of peace will be lavished in war on the first opportunity.

As the *Bombay Times*, by its own confession, knows nothing about the case of Mr. Tagore, perhaps it would have been less injudicious had it inquired first and commented afterwards. We do not know why Mr. Tagore was transferred to Surat, and shall therefore say nothing on the subject. But it has been publicly recorded that, in his capacity as Assistant Judge, he told Mr. Pritchard that his testimony on oath could not be received, because he was an interested party. In other words, he implied that Mr. Pritchard would perjure himself in order to make out his own case. It must be obvious, one would have thought to the meanest capacity, that no Government could allow such a proceeding to pass unnoticed. If Mr. Pritchard is not to be credited on oath or without an oath he is unfit to remain in the service. Mr. Tagore, deliberately or thoughtlessly, branded a magistrate, at least by implication, as a perjurer; and plainly punishment must fall on one or the other. We do not know whether the removal of Mr. Tagore from one post to another is intended as a punishment; but we do know that some severe rebuke ought to be the consequence of conduct, which, for charity's sake, we will regard as produced by levity of mind.

ELSEWHERE we print a letter from the Reverend Charles Gilder, containing what he has to say in defence of his recent conduct. The temptation to permit him a second exhibition of himself was irresistible; and then the unctuous phrase—"for the vows of my office are upon me"—is so racy, that we could not withhold from the public the light it throws upon one who "is not as the Scribes and Pharisees."

THERE will be a meet of the Poona Hunt on Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th instant, (Holee holidays) at Khamgaum (Ooroolee station).

THE article on "Professionals Abroad," which we republish from the "Cornhill," refers to India and the East generally. It is a clever truthful sketch by one who knows his subject well.

REGARDING the new arrangements of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company for their passengers, the "Englishman" has obtained the following information on the subject, apparently from the head office, Calcutta. "There is no intention of transshipping passengers from Calcutta and Madras at Galle, the same steamer will continue the voyage to Suez. Ice will be carried as heretofore for cooling fluids. The tariff of wines is not high; Burgundy, three shillings; Claret, the same; Port and Sherry, four shillings and two shillings, per pint; Brandy, five shillings—per glass, sixpence; Ale, one shilling; Soda-water, fourpence. Wines will only be served in the saloons, and drinking will not be allowed elsewhere. Accounts to be settled weekly."

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

A most enjoyable concert was given last night by a number of the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, which, though the evening was that of a Friday, was well filled. The programme contained a very suitable number of pieces, so that the concert was over in good time; and the audience were not in any case wearied by overlengthy selections. For such a concert the Durbar Room is in many ways more suitable than the Town Hall, and this was most noticeable in the singing of the soprano solo "Soave imagine d'amor" from "Andronica," by a lady who has on former occasions assisted at concerts of the Society. Last night her admirably flexible voice, which is scarcely sufficient to fill the Town Hall, was heard to the greatest advantage, and well deserved the ovation which her singing received. The choruses by gentlemen were carefully sung, and the voices were well in unison, but as is often the case in such pieces the bass voices rather drowned the others. But this is not in the way of complaint, for their singing was such as ought to be enjoyed by the most critical audience. The Society is certainly to be congratulated in having the assistance of such pianists as the lady who played "La Traviata," and the gentlemen who opened the concert with the "Grande Polonaise"; and of the violinists it is no doubt quite unnecessary to speak, as their musical talents are universally known and appreciated in Bombay. Such a concert is sufficient to make one regret that the Society has been able to give but one this season, and to assure us that the Bombay Philharmonic Society still possesses a nucleus of musical talent which will enable it to come out in more than its pristine glory next season.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

Lord Chief Justice James has refused to sanction the Albert reconstruction scheme for want of jurisdiction. He recommended application being made to Parliament.

The Marquis of Hartington moved last night that a committee of enquiry into the state of West Meath should be appointed. A long debate ensued and the motion was much criticised, but was eventually carried by 256 against 171 votes.

The Duke of Argyll, replying to Lord Lyveden, said that after the opposition of the Commons to a joint committee he could not recommend a committee of the Lords on Indian finances.

The indemnity to the Germans is to be paid in three instalments, viz., one milliard in 1871, two milliards in 1872, and two milliards in 1873. Interest will be payable on the last instalment only. The proportion of the French debt belonging to Alsace and Lorraine is calculated at half a milliard.

No discussion has taken place between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck regarding the Treaty of Commerce.

The German troops evacuate Paris to-day.

The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at Bordeaux.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to day was heavy and prices were declining.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes...£12,625,000, Dec. £375,000.
Bills discounted ...£24,750,000, Inc. £4,500,000
Bullion.....£21,750,000, Dec. £312,000.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount 3 per cent.

REVIEW.

A Sketch of the LIFE and WRITINGS of ROBERT KNOX, the Anatomist. By Henry Lonsdale. London, 1870.

BETWEEN 1826 and 1835 an exercise might any day be witnessed in that street opposite the College of Edinburgh that has seen in our times so many gallant battles between the students and their natural enemies the police and mobsmen of the city. After old Hope's chemical oration, there streamed across the quad and across the street a drove of students rushing with almost invisible speed to gain an anatomical lecture room in the extra-mural regions of Surgeon's-square. Ninety-nine per cent. or thereabouts of all the men and boys who used to go about carrying trays on their heads containing dispersible objects, from baker's loaves to periwinkles, had at one time or another kissed the causeway and seen their precious loads scattered to the four winds along the hard and bitter pavement. Nine out of ten of the shopkeepers in the South Bridge when passing at the unlucky hour had been projected on their beam ends by this irresistible medical torrent; it is even said that bailies have been seen to measure their length—a more trifle to their circumference—on the street, and been heard on sprawling up to mutter imprecations on the blackguard students that dared to upset the magisterial dignity. No matter what was on the street at the time all before them "went down like drift-wood when the floods are black at Yule," and the nature of this human torrent required to be known, only to be feared. In the few dark and icy months of winter, it is true, there was some compensation. In this ugly rush every man was straining every muscle to get before all the others, and often in turning the sloping slippery corner of Infirmary Street, one of the foremost fell and a score of the hindmost fell over him. Hundreds of shopkeepers, their men and boys, daily gathered themselves together to witness such a welcome disaster, and great was their delight to see the prostration of the men who had knocked down in turn nearly the entire population of Edinburgh. These were the "Knoxites" racing for the front seats in the lecture room. No such an anatomical class ever assembled in Britain as that which Robert Knox attracted. During the nine years of his lectureship in the College of Surgeons it averaged 335, and in one session he had as many as 504 pupils. His fame as a teacher not only attracted the more earnest medicals from the University, but the best men from the English, Irish, and foreign schools: and hence for many years past a large proportion of the most eminent surgeons, anatomists, and naturalists—from Sir W. Ferguson, John Goodsir, and Edward Forbes downwards—were his old pupils, and those men were ever ready to declare that much of their success was due to the enthusiasm inspired by Knox. But the Burke and Hare atrocities came to light, and Knox could never get over the charge of being cognizant thereof; he was consequently driven into obscurity, and died in London eight years ago. Mr. Lonsdale was a pupil, assistant and intimate friend of Knox, and he has now presented the world with a very interesting account of his master's life. One curious blunder is evident. At starting Mr. Lonsdale says that "north of the Tweed those who bear the cognomen of Knox are disposed to trace their origin to the historic man of that ilk"—a statement as untrue as it is absurd. The only descendants of Knox through his daughter are some families named Welch; and if there were any who bore his cognomen, they would hardly be content to date their origin only 300 years ago, besides leaving the poor Reformer without any origin at all. Yet Mr. Lonsdale six times in this volume alludes to R. Knox's "illustrious ancestor." The truth is, the family was ancient, lived in Renfrewshire; it has transferred its headquarters to Ireland, and its head inherits the title of the old Scottish baronry of Ranfurly. It may well be that old John and the recent Robert were both descended from this baronial house, for they both had that fire and vigour and innate leadership in them which are worthy of the best blood in Scotland. John, however, could not have been the ancestor of Robert.

The subject of this biography was descended of a family of farmers in Kirkcudbright, N.B. His father, having a soul above turnips, went to seek his fortunes in Edinburgh, where he became eminent for his Freemasonry, Mathematics, and Radicalism. He was one of the Masters in Heriot's Hospital, one of the "Friends of the people," and the proud parent of six sons and three daughters. His family are all dead, except one son living in New Zealand. Robert, the fifth son, was born in Edinburgh on the 4th September 1791. He was educated at the High School, and left it in 1810 as Dux, or gold medallist in the highest form, leaving every competitor far behind him in the race for the 'blue ribbon' of the year. In the same year he entered the University as a medical student, but his partiality for literary and historical studies and for collateral branches of medicine must have led him to give too much time to reading and orating before the Royal Physical Society—of which when a student he was twice president—for in his first examination for the M.D. he was plucked for his anatomy. This did him good, and made him *the Anatomist* he was. He abandoned dialectics, studied under Barclay in Surgeon's Hall, came up in 1814 stuffed full of Anatomy and able to write it out in Latin of almost Ciceronian elegance. He now not only knew but loved his subject; and he had made a great discovery as to how much was due to the superiority of Barclay's teaching over Munro's. Knox was thus made a great Anatomist and a great teacher: he had special gifts for both, and he cultivated them both; and those who like the writer had the good fortune to study under Goodsir, Knox's great and favourite pupil, can testify that the influence created by profound knowledge and enthusiastic devotion to a noble science does not readily die. In 1815 Knox obtained a commission as Assistant-Surgeon in the army. His first duty was at Brussels in charge of the wounded at Waterloo; and he afterwards went with the 72nd Regiment to the Cape early in 1817. Here his skill as a Surgeon, his zeal in biology and the varied walks of Natural History, the attention he bestowed on the climate of the Cape and its sanitary relations, and the interest he showed in everything connected with the material prosperity of the colony—traits so unusual in a subaltern officer—marked him out as a promising public servant. Knox returned home at the end of 1820, and in the autumn of next year got leave to go abroad for one year accompanied with the thanks of the Army Medical Department. He went to Paris to learn from Cuvier the result of his researches in Palæontology, which had made him famous, and from St. Hilaire his views announced in the *Philosophie Anatomique* to which, though opposed by his idol Cuvier, Knox became a convert. He returned to London and Edinburgh busy in the Museums and with his pen; and was lucky enough to be allowed to draw half pay for nearly thirteen years for his five years of active service. His residence at Edinburgh in those years produced many investigations, the results of which were read before the Royal Society, Medical, and other scientific bodies. He became curator and indeed creator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, established by the College of Surgeons. He joined his old teacher Barclay in conducting his class in 1825, and in the following year, on Barclay's death, Knox was sole and recognised teacher of Anatomy in the College of Surgeons.

A good chapter in this book treats of the doings of the "resurrectionists," wherein eminent anatomists often take an active part. It is curious to trace how the stupid repression by the Government not only led to theft but to worse crimes. Two Irishmen, Burke and Hare, think of selling the body of an old man 'to the doctors,' because he owed the landlord Hare £4. They take it to the College and meeting a student in the quadrangle ask for Dr. Munro's rooms. On discovering their errand he, being a pupil of Knox, advised them to try Dr. Knox's, in Surgeon's Square: there they went and got £7-10 for it. The ghastly work proceeded apace; till on the 2nd Nov. 1828 it became known in Edinburgh that a woman had been murdered for the sake of her body, and that it was found in Dr. Knox's class room. The disclosures are well known. Hare and his wife turned informers, and Burke was hanged at the commencement of 1829. Poor Knox was assailed on all sides. Mr. Lonsdale makes some childish remarks on the bigotry of the Scotch, which, whatever it may amount to, had little or nothing to do with the case. The cause of commotion being simply this, that an anatomist and surgeon of such skill and experience could not possibly have overlooked the signs of unnatural death in the many bodies that were brought to him by the Irish ogres. Knox kept quiet for more than two months, thinking the matter would blow over; only in the middle of March, when a committee of nine gentlemen of the highest repute published their report, did he write to the papers protesting against the injustice of the private and public persecution to which he was daily exposed. That committee declared there was no sign that Knox ever thought the subjects had been murdered, though they blamed the custom, common to other anatomists, of leaving to assistants seven in number and to a doorkeeper the sole charge of receiving the bodies.

Knox showed his pluck when one night a mob assailed his suburban house and burned him in effigy. Seeing his life was aimed at he went out by a back door, and on his way to town passed through the midst of the enraged populace. On reaching the house of a brother-physician he was asked how he dared to venture out when thousands of ruffians were seeking his life. Knox said he knew it all, that he had touched the sleeves of the wretches, and then throwing aside his military cloak and pointing to a sword, pistols, and dagger said, "You see my arms, and had I been called on to defend myself, I would have measured a score of the brutes." He continued his lectures through the session 1828-9, and never knew till then how much his pupils were devoted to him. Yet Knox never exhibited any emotion about the absurd association of his name with those of Burke and Hare, except once

POONA RACES, 1871.

PROSPECTUS.

1ST DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

1st RACE.—The Derby. 50 G. M. from the fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1870 allowed 4 lbs :—

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st June, 5 „
1st July, 10 „
1st Sept., 20 „

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

2ND RACE.—The Maiden Gallowsys. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Maiden Arab Gallowsys. Weight for age and inches. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs.

Entrance 1st May, 2 G. M.
1st July, 4 „
1st Sept., 6 „

A sweepstakes of 4 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a quarter.

3RD RACE.—The Colonial and English Maiden Stakes. 30 G. M. from the fund. For all Colonial and English maidens. Weight for age and class :—

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st July, 5 „
1st Sept., 10 „

A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

4TH RACE.—The Chargers' Stakes. 10 G. M. from the fund. For all *bona fide* chargers, the property of officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, and ridden regularly by the owner on parade for three months prior to the race. G. R. Weight for age and class raised two stone and seven lbs. To close and name the day before the race. Entrance 2 G. M. One mile.

5TH RACE.—The Poona Sweepstakes. 20 G. M. from the fund. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M., half forfeit for all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on 1st July. To name the day before the race. One mile.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Deccan Stakes. 30 G. M. from the fund. For all maidens, *bona fide* the property of military officers for three months previous to the day of the race. Weight for age and class raised two stone and seven lbs. Horses landed after 1st July 1870, allowed 4 lbs. G. R.

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st Aug., 5 „

A sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Forced for winner's Handicap.

2ND RACE.—The Arab Stakes. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Arabs. Weight eight stone seven pounds. Winner of one season to carry 7 lbs extra, of/oner 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; maidens that have never started allowed 10 lbs.

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st July, 5 „
1st Sept., 10 „

A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C.

3RD RACE.—The Grand Stand Stakes. 30 G. M. from the fund. For all English and Colonial horses. Weight for age and class. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., ot/ener 10 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., other maidens allowed 4 lbs.

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st July, 5 „
1st Sept., 10 „

A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

4TH RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 500 for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 4 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st May, 5 G. M.
1st June, 10 „
1st Aug., 15 „

of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to
a half.
Stakes. 20 G. M. from the
ight for age and class. Maidens

1st May, 3 G. M.
1st July, 5 „
1st Sept., 10 „

sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to
C.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Governor's Plate. Presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour FitzGerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners during the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting without winning allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone.

Entrance 1st May, 5 G. M.
1st June, 10 „
1st Aug., 20 „

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

2ND RACE.—The Welter. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all horses. Weight for class raised two stone and eight pounds. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st May, 3 G. M.
1st August, 5 „
After that date, 10 „

To close and name the day before the race. G. R. Two miles. Forced for Winners' Handicap.

3RD RACE.—The Auction Stakes. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Arabs. Entrance 3 G. M. Weight for value. Rs. 1,200 to carry 11 stone. Four pounds allowed for every Rs. 100. To close and name the day before the race. G. R. R. C. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the fund.

4TH RACE.—The Whim. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Arabs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners during or before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C.

5TH RACE.—The Hack Stakes. 10 G. M. from the fund. For all hacks that have not started during the meeting. English and Colonials to carry 12 stone, Arabs and Country-bred 10 stone. The usual allowance for sex. Entrance 3 G. M. G. R. To close and name the day before the race. Three quarters of a mile. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Any excess to go to the fund.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Sassoon Purse of Rs. 1,000, presented by the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I. For all Maiden Arabs. Winners during the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs extra. Weight for age.

Entrance 1st May, 5 G. M.
1st July, 10 „
1st Sept. 20 „

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three-quarters.

2ND RACE.—The Ladies' Purse. 15 G. M. from the fund. For all Arabs *bona fide* the property of officers of H. M.'s Civil, Naval, and Military services. Entrance 3 G. M. Weight for age raised one stone. R. C. The winner liable to be claimed by the owner of any horse running in the race for Rs. 1,000.

3RD RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Cup, value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., winner of the Derby 5 lbs extra.

Entrance 1st May, 5 G M
1st June, 10 „
1st Aug., 15 „

A sweepstakes of 10 G M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three-quarters.

4TH RACE.—The Galloway Plate. 20 G. M. from the fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches. Winners of a previous season to carry 7 lbs. extra. Winner of the Maiden Gallowsys to carry 4 lbs extra. Maidens of the season allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. One and a half mile.

5TH RACE.—The Pony Race. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weight over 9 stone. Half a mile. 10 G. M. from the fund. Entrance 2 G M. G R.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE—Stewards' Purse of 30 G. M. Forced for all English and Colonial Horses that have won during the meeting (G. R. races excepted, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race) at an entrance of 5 G M. for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A.M. the day before the race at 10. G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the handicap. Highest weight not to exceed 11 stone. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—The Monsoon Stakes of 30 G. M. Forced for all Arab and Country-bred horses that have won during the meeting (G. R. races excepted, unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race) at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter at 8 A.M. the day before the race at 10 G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the handicap. Highest weight not to exceed 10 stone. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Handicap. 20 G.M. from the fund. For all Gallowsys that have started during the meeting. Entrance 7 G. M. with 2 G. M. forfeit for not ending the handicap. One and a half mile.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Handicap. 30 G.M. from the fund. Open to the beaten horses of the meeting at an entrance of 10 G. M. with half forfeit for not standing the handicap. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Entrances for the handicaps to be sent to the Hon. Sec. by 8 A.M. the day before the race. The handicaps will be published at the Race Stand at noon and declarations as to standing the handicap or not, to be made with the nominations of the day.

5TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes, 14 G. M. from the fund. For all horses that have started without winning throughout the meeting. Weights for value. English and Colonial horses Rs. 1,000 to carry 12-7 ; Country bred and Arab horses Rs. 1,000 to carry 10-7. Seven pounds allowed for every Rs. 100. Three quarters of a mile. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

RULES.

I.—The W. I. T. Club Rules as they stand on the 1st May 1871, to be adhered to, unless especially provided for.

II.—Horses will be aged by stewards, or by some persons appointed by them on the 1st of May. Certificates of horses aged in Bombay on the 1st of May under the W. I. T. C. Rules will hold good. Horses will also be aged and measured on a day appointed by the stewards just before the races.

III.—Owners of horses entered in any race, the winner of which is forced for the winner's handicap, must pay Rs. 50 to the fund. Owners of horses entered in other races must subscribe 2 G. M. In confederacies each confederate must subscribe Rupees 50.

IV.—No horse to start unless he has paid his entrance previously.

V.—If only two horses, bona fide the property of different owners, start for any race, half the public money will be withheld. No public money will be given for a W. O.

VI.—Three horses, bona fide the property of different owners, and from different stables, must start in races for the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, and Purses, or the prizes will be withheld.

VII.—A rateable reduction will be made from the amount added by the fund, should the subscription fall short of the amount advertised.

VIII.—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. to the fund.

IX.—After the course has been put in order, a fee of Rs. 5 will be demanded for every horse ridden or exercised thereon.

X.—In the event of any race not filling, the stewards have power to make another.

XI.—Should the weather prove unfavourable, the stewards have power to postpone the meeting for as many days as they think fit, or should the races have commenced, from race day to race day.

XII.—The decision of the stewards is final on all points whatsoever, any rule or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII.—A day not less than a week, after the date on which the last race of the season is run, will be fixed by the Secretary, on which all accounts will be settled.

XIV.—Any owner of horses galloping his horses on the course, when it has been closed by the Secretary, shall not be allowed to start a horse during the race meeting, and any jockey galloping horses on the course when closed, shall not be allowed to ride during the meeting.

XV.—The Calcutta Lottery Rules will be strictly enforced.

XVI.—In weight for value races, no allowance for sex will be made.

XVII.—The stewards have the power to call on any person entering horses for the meeting to pay in advance, and at the time of his taking the entrances or nominations all the forfeits for which he may become a liable thereon. In cases of noncompliance, the entrances or nominations will not be accepted.

J. H. HENDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Hon. Secy., Poona Races.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday in Lent, 5th March 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 347.
5 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 329, 79, and 285.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

During Lent, Evening Prayer and Sermon on Wednesdays at 6 P.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 80 and 101.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 78 and 96, (Holiest breathe an evening blessing).

At the evening service there will be the usual monthly offertory in behalf of the choir fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 78 (Forty days and forty nights), 79 (Lord, when we bend before Thy throne), and 104 (Saviour, when in dust to Thee).

Collections after each service for church expenses and poor. Service at 6-0 P.M. on Wednesday, and at 5-30 P.M. on Friday evenings during Lent.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
11 A.M.—Morning service.
6 P.M.—Evening service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion at eleven o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A. C. F., on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder.

MAWORM ON HIS DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, since you publicly declare that you have shown me "great forbearance," bear with me for this once, if I inquire whether a clergyman of the Church of England may not, publicly and privately, from the pulpit and through the press, remind the professed members of that church, *and no others*, of what she expects from them? It is not so long since it was alleged against the clergy of the Church of England, that they were silent when they should have been outspoken, and that the neglect of religious things on the part of the flock was the consequence of the silence of the pastors. They were likened to "dumb dogs." Why, then, your present censure?

I maintain that, as a clergyman, I have every right to tell "English churchmen," and I was not addressing others, how the Church of England requires them "to keep Fridays." I have as much right to do this as a medical man has to descant on sanitary laws and the public health, and much more right than you have to express an opinion on the majority of the subjects on which you claim to guide the public mind. For, the vows of my office are upon me.

I also deny your title to abuse me for a letter which I did not address to you, and against which, therefore, your readers had no ground of complaint.—Yours obediently,

CHAS. GILDER.

3rd March.

* Have we mistaken the sex of the writer?

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.

MR. D'OYLY, Collector of Ahmednuggur, in a letter dated 13th February last, forwarded to Government, through the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., a report on the very unusual rain which fell in the collectorate on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ult. Mr. D'Oyly says—"The fall as measured in the mamlatdars' cutcherries varied from 4 inches and 30 cents to 10 inches. In the town of Ahmednuggur the fall amounted to 7 inches and 52 cents. Melon beds in the river were destroyed and tobacco was injured, but otherwise I do not think that the rain has injured the crops. The bajree and other early crops were for the most part stacked, and the rubbee crops were for the most part green and did not suffer much from the rain; though in places the jowaree was beaten down and the wheat has suffered from the blight called 'tambera,' caused from excessive moisture. On the other hand, the latest sowings of the jowaree, wheat, and gram, have benefited by the rain. The rain was accompanied by a high and excessively cold wind:—it is estimated that 5,000 cattle and 5,000 sheep perished in this collectorate from the cold. The cattle were doubtless mostly old animals, and young stock animals in health and vigour, as a rule, escaped. The rain happened to come at the shearing season, and it was naturally the sheep that had been shorn that suffered the most. Parrots, sparrows, and squirrels were found dead in considerable numbers."

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

AHMED BIN ALLY and Cassum bin Yacoob were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first charged with using as genuine two forged Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, knowing the same to be forged; the second with dishonestly using as genuine one forged note for Rs. 100, knowing the same to be forged; and both prisoners with dishonestly possessing two forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each, knowing them to be forged, and with the intention of using them as genuine. Mr. Hearn appeared as Public Prosecutor.

Dosabhoy Manockjee said—I am turban-folder, and reside near Mombadevi, and keep my shop on the Mombadevi road. I remember the first prisoner coming to my shop on the 21st February about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. I had never before seen him. He produced a note for Rs. 100, and wished to have cash for it. The note now produced is the identical one. I am not in the habit of changing notes. I made certain enquiries about the note, and said to prisoner, "This is a false note." Prisoner said another man had given it to him, but he mentioned no name. I went and called a policeman, Bapoo Baloo, whom I found just outside on the road. I gave prisoner in his charge; and he (policeman) took the note from prisoner.

Mr. Tell Chatelain Montandon said—I am a watchmaker and jeweller, and keep my shop in Hummum Street. I know the first prisoner. He came to my shop about two months ago and bought a watch. On the 21st February, some time in the forenoon, he came again and asked for a watch. He bought the watch, now produced, for Rs. 12. He gave me a note for Rs. 100, and I gave him back Rs. 88. The note now produced is the identical note. He then left. I saw prisoner again the same afternoon, when he was brought to my shop by Soobedar Abdool Cadur. The soobedar said, in the hearing of the prisoner, that prisoner had given a false note to a Parsee, and that, therefore, he wished to see the one which he had given to me. I gave up to the soobedar the aforesaid note.

Mr. Hearn withdrew the charge against the second prisoner, who was discharged and made a witness for the prosecution. After the examination of several other witnesses the first prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Richard Cotton was charged with stealing four currency notes for ten rupees each, belonging to Dr. J. McGuire, Veterinary Surgeon.

Dr. McGuire said—I am a veterinary surgeon. I know the prisoner. On Monday last, at 9 A.M., the prisoner and I went in a buggy to the Divan Exchange, where we drank, and thence we went to another place, where also we drank. We separated near Dhobie Talao. I had in my pocket a letter containing four currency notes, each for ten rupees. I was taken up by the police, my face being cut. I had the letter with its contents before I was taken up by the police, but not when I was made a prisoner. The letter had been written for me by prisoner, who also had put the four notes into it. I had a memo. of the notes. I gave it to Constable O'Connor.

Mr. Barton, manager of the Byculla Hotel, saw the prisoner at the hotel on Monday last three times, and on each occasion he changed a ten rupee note.

The magistrate found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSING OF THE MADRAS LOCAL FUNDS AND TOWNS IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

THE Legislative Council reassembled at three o'clock yesterday afternoon (Feb. 27). There were present His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble J. D. Sim, the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, the Hon'ble V. Ramaiengar, the Hon'ble J. D. Mayne, the Hon'ble A. F. Brown, and the Hon'ble P. Macfadyen. The Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot proposed the final consideration of the Local Funds Bill. A few verbal alterations in the sections being suggested by him were adopted, Mr. Arbuthnot then brought before the meeting the clauses with regard to the payment of local rate by landholders about which there were some doubts. The Council found some difficulty in giving expression in perspicuous language to what was intended to be understood under the clauses. After a good deal of deliberation the following clauses were adopted by the meeting with regard to the question of payment of a local rate by landholders—"Every landholder shall pay to the Collector, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the local rate due under this Act upon his lands whether occupied by his tenants or by himself, on or before such dates, and in such instalments as the Collector, under the General Orders of the Board of Revenue, may declare by a notification in the "Gazette" of the district; provided that every landholder is hereby empowered to collect and recover from his tenants one-half of the local rate payable under this Act in respect of the land held by such tenants. Every holder of land coming within the meaning of clause 3 of section 38 of this Act shall be entitled to a remission of one-half of the real rate payable under this Act on so much of the whole annual rent value of his land as is equal to the amount of peishcush or permanent assessment or other revenue payable by him to Government in respect of such land. Provided always that the amount recoverable by such landholder from his tenants under the proviso to section 47 shall be calculated upon the whole amount which would have been payable by the landholder to Government if no such remission had been allowed." After proposing a few other verbal alterations, which were also adopted, Mr. Arbuthnot moved that the bill be passed. Mr. Ellis seconded the motion, and it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. Arbuthnot then proposed a few verbal alterations in the Towns' Improvement Bill and after they were adopted moved that that bill also be passed. The motion was agreed to. The two bills having been passed the Council adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock to reassemble at three in the afternoon on Monday next, to take into consideration Mr. Arbuthnot's bill regarding the Madras Municipa Act.—*Madras Times.*

WITH THE MADRAS HOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Has any one sent you an account of last Thursday's sport (Feb. 23) with the Madras Hounds? I'm a bird of passage, but happening to be in Madras and seeing the said hounds advertised for "Guindy Lodge gate" on that morning, made arrangements at all hazards to have that morning with them. A good-looking pal of mine, who feels for a friend who is fond of hunting, did me the truly hospitable thing—dined, bedded and ordered a horse for me for the morning. At dinner I asked what time we should have to get up to get to the place of meeting, and then found he considered the hounds met at a place called Sydapet bridge; we argued the point over our liquor, and my resolve was to go and meet the hounds on their way from their kennels—the early bird generally drops on the worm. As a rule I hate being an early bird (save hunting mornings) and all through life have found a certain old woman y'clept Dame Fortune dead against me; but (excuse strong language) by jove she was a trump to me that day by letting me in for so good a thing as just to meet the hounds when going to Sydapet, and after—well, we'll come to that—on the way to Sydapet, we met more of the field in broughams and dog-carts of sorts en-route to Guindy Lodge. A cheery big party on hearing the story volunteered to go off and send all the horses down to Sydapet. All this caused some delay which gave me time to have a conversation with an old acquaintance and listen to endless deep imprecations on the change of the fixture. I don't know how it was, but where everyone else was growling I felt pretty cheery and in hopes of sport. At last a move was made, the field consisted of some 20 odd, a good many still growling, and only one lady. "Why don't more ladies come out," says a good looking black whiskered young man to an old man on a splendid black mare. "Don't know—'spose they don't know you are out—are you thinking of getting married?" "Oh blow your chaff, and come on"—and so we went on just in time to see the first draw a blank, and, keeping close to the hounds I remarked it looked half blue finding—when all of a sudden my friend says "I hear a whimper, and the old man says 'Herald' for a hundred I know the old hound's tongue" "Zooi have at him," screams James Elliot, and away goes the aforesaid Jocker, the old uncatching the old mare by the head following in his wake. "By jove they're away, forrard—forrard" shrieks James, and there's no mistake about it, it really looks like a good thing. There was some coldish hunting at first, and master Gooler seemed not inclined to go away honestly. The hounds were as all through the morning behaved capitally, an eager field pressing them and very bad ground; they seemed to have one and all agreed to show us sport come what would. Scent suddenly improved, and in some scant enclosure the pace mended, they brought him out over a hole and hied him over a large open plain as pretty a sight as you could wish to see—close up to a burial ground where he turned almost at right angles and made a gallant effort for his life by reaching a village where we all thought he must die. James was off his horse, and some of the grumblers were beginning to growl over the change of fixture when there's a holloa and that good looking 'un—is on horse and away again followed by the lady on her grey, looking very determined to see the end of it. No time for talking now, though, they were running like only fox hounds can at times, all together and very silent, over that river again, over another plain in view, and then in some enclosures where they stuck to him capitally, and again he thought of trying the open, but his bolt was shot and in the open he died, not a hound absent and a little bit over the hour. I wish, sir, I could tell you where we went to or the proper name of the village, but all I can say is we had to ride a long way back to get on a road which they told, if you followed, it took you to Poonamallee—and not to Madras. There were 17 up at the finish—all right well contented. It would be absurd in a stranger to mention those who were especially forward—and it was just such a run that could give pleasure to most who like to see hounds not only race but course. To me it was a great pleasure in seeing Elliot's happy looks of satisfaction as we wandered off to the old gentleman, and from what happened after, I concluded the brush I saw hanging at the grey head had found its way to the right bridle, through the right channel. I, sir, rode home on a tired nag, and pitied those who were not out that morning, for it will be hard to beat so good a morning as that Thursday, 23rd of February, which will ever be remembered as the day the hounds did not go to Guindy Lodge gate but Sydapet bridge. As a stranger, allow me to offer the Madras Hunt very hearty congratulations on being able to show such sport. Great credit must be due somewhere, and I trust it falls on no good servant as they have at their head.

A WANDERING CHOW.

P. S.—A stranger like myself begs me to apologize for a liberty he took once or twice in cheering the hounds. He says he's too fond of hunting and a good run and a well made habit in front of him fairly turns him hollos for joy.

PONDICHERRY.

M. MOREAU has been appointed Controleur at Pondicherry vice Lacenture. The Governor returned to the town on Saturday from Le Grand Jetang for the purpose of meeting H. M. S Forte. The frigate did not arrive until Monday morning, however. Admiral Cockburn with several of the officers breakfasted at Government House, and then visited the churches and other places in the town, also the Oriental Bank, where they rested some hours, returning on board at sunset. The Forte then set sail for Trincomallee. Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton's garden party was unavoidably postponed till *mi-carême*, when it is to be hoped that the inauguration of a new era of peace and prosperity for poor France will admit of her colonists tripping it on the "light fantastic." Not to mention the state of affairs in Europe, the recent deaths of the treasurer, M. Dupray, and the manager of the extensive spinning mills, M. G. Tardivel, have cast a gloom over the town, which is sadly unlike what it used to be during the governorship of M. Durand d'Ubraye. The local commerce gives symptoms of returning animation however, and one of the agency houses has chartered seven ships to load for France on the coast. On the declaration of peace, it is certain that extensive orders for Indian produce will be telegraphed from France, and consequently a rise in freights may be calculated on. The average rate at present is eighty francs per ton.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 27.

COAL AND GOLD IN MYSORE.

THE following letter from Dr. Hunter to Dr. Orr at Bangalore has been published by the *Madras Mail*:—

"I received your kind letter with the box containing the samples of chlorite, decaying ditto containing gold, and the other accompanying strata. I have examined them carefully, and have no hesitation in saying that they contain true gold, true coal, and all the minerals which accompany these two substances, with the exception of the sandstone which I asked for in my letter of the 20th. Along with the gold you have sent chlorite, both compact and earthy, chlorite, slate, menachanite in black lumps, and in small grains in the sand (this and chlorite almost invariably accompany gold). There are also blue quartz and a rotten kind of crumbly quartz in large grains, or crystals which I have seen amongst the strata from the Australian gold fields. The latter is yellowish white; yours is bluish grey and green from a little mixture of chlorite. The strata which you have sent along with the coal are also very good clay iron stone conglomerate, or plum-pudding stone; (this is often mistaken for a laterite but it is a true transition conglomerate very rich both in iron and manganese). I have it in seven or eight of our British coal series from Newcastle, Staffordshire, Coalport, Midlothian, Fife, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire; you have also sent along with your specimens of coal, black band iron, with a vein of quartz Fibrous black hæmatite which resembles a piece of black petrified wood, and portions of decaying trap rocks, all of which are favourable. The coal is very poor shaly stuff, but very like what I have seen as a first thin outcrop. It burns feebly, and emits a bituminous smell, but does not actually catch fire. It smoulders away at a dull red heat, and leaves a very bulky ash. It is in very thin strata, apparently not more than half an inch to three-fourths of an inch in thickness and much discolored with the decaying green chlorite earth. It is also in very small pieces, but this is so far favourable as it is not likely to have been thrown there with all the accompanying hæmatite conglomerates and band iron as these are never exported with coal, though I have seen an occasional lump of iron stone thrown out of coal bags on the beach. The coal you have sent, however, is poorer than any of those lately received from Colonel Haig from the Tal river, and the Godavery, or the coal from Chanda and the Nerbudda. To determine first, if it occurs in situ, over any large surface, I would recommend you to apply to the Mysore Government for sanction to dig one or two holes at distances of twenty or thirty feet from the hole where this was thrown out, and let the coolies dig deeper to see if there are not frequent repetitions of the same strata, for true coal never occurs but in extensive beds, and the first few seams are seldom worth working. If you find any more seams I will come up at once. To enable us to determine the value of the chlorite earth, I wish you would order one ton of it to be sent to the School of Arts. I will get it washed and the gold tested by the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Percy in London, and Dr. Archer in Edinburgh, will be delighted to hear of your discoveries, and if you send me a basket full more of the rough stones already sent, I will get you the true coal formations of England and Scotland in exchange, as they are promised already. You should also send us the limestones and sandstones or slates of the vicinity. They are important."

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE general reader will remember the notorious bigamist Cunningham, who visited towns on the Hudson River a year or two ago, and who managed, by arts and devices, to ingratiate himself into the favours of the fair sex, succeeding thereby in marrying several simpleminded country girls, and then deserting them, his last exploit at New-Paltz resulting in his being sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing, there to remain for a term of years. His was not the last career of the kind in this neighbourhood. One equally heartless has just been ended. About six months ago there arrived in the village of Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, a young Scotchman, apparently twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. He was polished in his manners, highly talented, and gave out that he was a graduate of an Edinburgh college. Assuming the title of M.D., he hired an office, made extraordinary pretensions and speedily won the affections of druggists, and, at the same time, tailors, shoemakers and others, and in a short space of time secured a large and lucrative practice in the community. He gave his name as John Reed. He professed to know all about horses, and so, of course, secured the favour of the sports of the place. He appeared to dote upon the subject of woman, and so won the smiles of the fair; and by his engaging manners and dashing ways, soon acquired fame about the village for almost everything vivacious and "loud." He very soon became acquainted with a prepossessing young lady, an organist in one of the churches; and the daughter of a wealthy Dutchess county farmer, whose name, out of charity, is suppressed, and, notwithstanding her parents' opposition, who somehow seemed to distrust the fellow, she was frequently the Scotch doctor's companion at rides, festivals, parties and quiet evening promenades.

Troublesome questions impelled the doctor to establish a reputation as a moral and Christian young man. He at first tried to bring this end about by establishing to one of the village preachers a certificate of membership in a Scottish church in Edinburgh, and immediately after asking the privilege of preaching from the Rhinebeck dominie's pulpit, which modest request, however, was denied him. Finding this not altogether satisfactory, he next requested the clergyman to write to a number of distinguished persons in Scotland, whose addresses he named (among them Barons, Dukes, Lords), for the purpose of ascertaining his high character, excellent moral reputation, and the distinguished ancestry. But the clergyman, for some reason or other, did not accede to this request; the inquirers did not seem fully satisfied, and here came the doctor's third resort. He sat down his room by himself and wrote several letters to the Rhinebeck clergyman, dated at places in Scotland, and signed by the names of celebrated Scottish personages, to them. Those letters he sent in another letter to a bosom friend in Scotland, who, when he received them, sent them immediately back to the person in Rhinebeck to whom they were addressed.

This seems to settle all doubts, and then the bogus Edinburgh student and the M. D. commenced actual business upon his fraudulently-obtained reputation. He mingled with the horsemen of the village and vicinity; purchased horses and buggies; visited village tailors, from whom he purchased raiment and fine linen, all on "tick;" made his lady love, the organist, fine and costly presents, and became a favorite of the village generally, even going so far as to write pretty pieces of poetry for the Rhinebeck *Tribune*.

The parents of the young lady, however, refused to admire the doctor's style, or to be satisfied with his elaborately endowed "character" and actually forbade him the house. But "love laughs at locksmiths," we are told, and the young lady, resolving not to be guided by parental or maternal authority, she ignored the family mansion and found an asylum in the house of an intimate friend at Schultzville, where she was able, without let or hindrance, to bask in the smiles of her lover. One afternoon, not long ago, he drove up to the Schultzville bower with a horse and wagon. Soon the lady got into the vehicle, and the two were driven to the house of a neighbouring clergyman, it is thought, in the town of Milan. There they were secretly married and at once proceeded to Washington Hollow, where they staid two days as man and wife. They then returned to Rhinebeck, where the highly accomplished and polished M. D., and graduate of Edinburgh College, left his bride at the house of her parents, whom she was to reconcile, while he would proceed to New York City, he said, for the purpose of purchasing furniture, &c.

He did go to New York, but he never returned. He has not only deserted the girl he has so villainously betrayed, but he has also left behind him memoirs of himself, in the shape of debts to horsemen, tailors, drug-stores, &c., to the amount of dollars 1,200. It is further ascertained, what might have been learned before, that he has a wife and two children in Scotland, a wife in London, and one more in the City of New York. Very many of the business men of Rhinebeck and vicinity have an interest in him. It is thought the Rev. Mr. Evans married him to his Rhinebeck victim, but I am told that that gentleman denies the statement. The young lady in question has the sympathy of nearly all who know of the case; but of course there are some who allege that the match was brought about by flirtation.—*New York Times.*

AN ENGLISH "SPECIAL" DECORATED WITH THE IRON CROSS.

IT is well that the public should know with what devotion it is served by the Special Correspondents who accompany the armies of Germany and France; and we may give an extract from the private letter of a gentleman who has described for the *Daily Telegraph* some of the chief events in the war. Sir Randall Roberts was present at the opening fight of Saarbrück; he was wounded at Gravelotte; he was attached to the German head-quarters throughout the siege of Metz; and, connected with the staff of General von Manteuffel and of General von Göben, he has taken part in all the engagements of the Northern campaign. Yesterday we printed his account of the battle of St. Quentin, and in another column will be found a continuation of his correspondence. How he fared after that engagement, and how his services have been recognised by the Emperor of Germany, will be shown in the extract which we give from his private note, dated "Hospital, Amiens, Jan. 26: After the battle of St. Quentin, I followed with the German staff the retreat of the French forces. On the 22nd we marched through Caudry, changed horses there, and went on to Cauroir, under the walls of Cambrai. Here a shell burst close to my horse, which, starting at the explosion, missed his footing on the slippery ice, fell over an embankment, and rolled upon me, opening afresh the old wound in my side which I received at Gravelotte. I have since been confined to my bed with fever, and have been brought by easy stages to Amiens, to which place General von Göben returned to-day. I am now almost well enough to ride again if necessary; but I write these few lines to explain to you the cause of my late silence. Through General von Göben's kindness, I shall be enabled to report to you by to-morrow's post on all the events that have occurred since my accident. The Emperor has been good enough to decorate me with the order of the Iron Cross." Although many Special Correspondents have done effective service during the war, no other has received this well-merited acknowledgement for acts of valour and of humanity.—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 1.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.

LAST night (Jan. 30) Bennett, the champion, and Roberts, jun., met before a crowded assemblage in the smaller room of St. James' Hall, to play a match for £100 a side. This is the second meeting of these two cracks, Bennett having on the last occasion beaten the younger man by an inconsiderable number of points. Play began with the betting at 6 to 4 on Roberts, a degree of confidence which he justified by steadily running up the score to 204, while Bennett stood at 37, betting changing to 4 to 1 on the junior player. In the succeeding breaks Roberts ran up his lead to 477 against 267, Bennett having played rather wildly in several strokes, and having been particularly unfortunate in others. The fifth century was reached by Roberts while his opponent's figures stood at 269, no remarkably heavy breaks having as yet been made by either party. When, after a brief suspension of hostilities for the purposes of refreshment, Roberts had to his credit 1,142 against 300, he made a smart break of 47, and the odds went up to the remarkable figure of 100 to 4 on him; and when at 620 on his side, as against 330, he made consecutive breaks of two 18's, a 20, and a 29, speculation as to the result might be considered at an end. At the eighth century by Roberts Bennett's figures were 506. In the next Bennett had 540 against the full complement of his rival. From this to the finish Roberts made slower play, Bennett improving his position by a 20, 21, and 31 and so reducing the totals to 1,000 to 637.

The match was played on the small-pocket "championship table," and with a 2 1-16 ball and a 3-inch pocket, the game was necessarily of a Continental and "cannoning" rather than the older English or "pocketing" fashion. The best break was one of 75, made by Roberts, from 832 to 907. His next were 58 and 55. The best breaks made by Bennett were 48 and 51. —*Telegraph.*

WHEN WILL OXFORD'S TURN COME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLOBE."

SIR,—In the "Globe" of February the 1st you announce that two handsome gifts have lately been made to the University of Cambridge—a sum of £4,000 from the late Mr. Abbott, of Halifax; and £500 from certain friends of the late Rev. W. Harness. Within the last two years or thereabouts Cambridge has received gifts and bequests amounting to the vast sum of £100,000. I am glad of this, for I wish well to Cambridge; but I also and as heartily wish that my own Alma Mater were as fortunate as her sister. Within the period specified above Cambridge has received something like £75,000 from the late Dr. Whewell, £5,000 from Professor Lightfoot, £4,500 from her Chancellor, £1,000 from Dr. Jeremie, £3,000 from the Misses Waddington, £1,000 from the late Bishop of Manchester, and now £4,500 from Mr. Abbott and some friends of Mr. Harness. Other gifts—but I forget their amount—have fallen into the lap of Cambridge. When will poor Oxford's turn come? Very soon, I trust. During the last two years or so, Oxford had, from the Rev. Canon Hall and the Rev. Henry Houghton, for the founding of theological prizes, the handsome sum of £5,000 or so, and from the late Marquess of Lothian £1,200 for an historical prize. If she has had anything more I am not aware of it. Perhaps it may be said that Oxford is rich, and Cambridge poor. This is not the case. Whilst Oxford has about sixty scholarships and prizes open to public competition, Cambridge has about eighty. Oxford has no members' prizes, no reading prizes, no epigram prizes. Cambridge has all of these, and many more that Oxford has not. College scholarships, &c., are far more numerous at Cambridge than at Oxford. Christ Church, for its size, is probably the poorest college in either university. May not this be the reason she does not figure in the class lists as we could wish her to do?

Sincerely hoping that my letter may catch the eyes of some Oxford

"PROFESSIONALS" ABROAD.

(Cornhill Magazine for Feb.)

THERE is a strange class of roaming "artistes"—singers, players, conjurors—of whose life and adventures nothing is ever heard, though they are curious and interesting enough. These performers—they call themselves "professionals" generally—are to be met with abroad wherever the English language is spoken, and where it is not. I do not speak of those bright particular stars which, after shining over Europe, go to illuminate the Western Hemisphere. The people of the United States not only tempt our greatest singers, actors, and musicians to cross the Atlantic, but they supply us with others equally good; while in the larger cities of South America operatic and dramatic companies have been regular institutions for many years. I am not thinking of the New World but of the oldest part of the Old World, which ten years ago was scarcely ever visited by such companies, but which is now overrun by performers of every description, from the *prima donna* of European reputation down to dog and monkey troupes. Not very long ago, when people had to double the Cape, they went, before sailing, through a long round of public amusements, in the belief that they would have no such enjoyments again till they returned. The necessity for undergoing such a pleasurable penance is no longer considerable.

It was not till after the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 that artistes (we must allow them that barbarous name) of any eminence thought it worth while to go to the antipodes to display their genius or profit by their accomplishments. Before that event, a few had made their way to California; but a popular favourite who had been lucky enough to make a little fortune in the valley of the Sacramento, did not dream of going to Botany Bay to spend it. When, however, nearly three years after the Californian discovery, news reached St. Francisco that the precious metal had also been found in New South Wales, back rushed the thousands of Australians to the more genial clime they had deserted. Then came a great time for small performers, many of whom would never have been performers at all but for the greatness of the time. The diggers, intoxicated at suddenly finding themselves in the possession of immense wealth, sought refuge from their own madness in every possible variety of amusement, recreation, dissipation. The parents of young women who had hitherto followed the useful occupations of bonnet-making, all at once discovered that their daughters had fine voices; quiet shopmen, members of serious families, suddenly developed an inimitable talent for comic singing; fifth rate opera-singers, deserters perhaps from a Mauritius or Batavian troupe, were delighted, if not always astonished, to find themselves stars of the first magnitude. No charge was made for admission to the singing-saloons at which these people appeared, the profits on the drink consumed by the diggers and their friends being so large that the proprietor could afford to pay his performers enormous salaries. And besides what they were paid by their employers, favourites—and everybody has his or her admirers—would frequently receive valuable presents from the diggers; for in that golden time nuggets were more plentiful than bouquets. But by-and-by, really good artistes, such as Catherine Hayes, and Miska Hauser, the Hungarian violinist, visited Australia, and made money; and so in a popular manager went to Europe, and returned not only with some good performers, but with an opera theatre for them to appear in. From that time Australia has been a profitable field for such adventure; and it is principally from that continent, not from Europe, that the East receives its supplies of musical, dramatic, and other travelling troupes, so that at the present moment there is hardly a settled Eastern port, or a place at which a company of British soldiers has been stationed, that has not been entertained at some time or another by these wanderers.

What becomes of them at last is an obscure question. Of those I have met some have passed away to other places, some to another world. These companies are often disorganized, and re-organized. A few successful men and women have retired on their gains and their laurels; some, not so successful, but more ambitious, perhaps, have returned to Europe, content to stand and wait at the great banquet of art, rather than to prosper for an hour in some distant settlement in Asia; while others, finding how good is buying and selling, have settled down to shop-keeping, auctioneering, or some other useful occupation. One of their most striking characteristics is, that they do not confine themselves to the highways of the world, as one would think travellers *with* amusement would, but roam into all sorts of by-paths, as if they only travelled *for* amusement. They are by no means always content with keeping to the seaboard, and stopping at the principal ports, but roam far away in the interior, where one would think they would find nothing more profitable than experience of the inconveniences of travel. I myself have met them picknicking on the top of Pedro-Talla-Galla; drawing sweepstakes in the Happy Valley at Hongkong; dancing at the Queen's Birthday ball in Adelaide, and with lunatics at the Yarra Bend Asylum near Melbourne; taming horses à la Rarey and taking restorative drams afterwards at Colombo; lecturing on electro-biology to New Zealand gold-diggers at Dunedin; amusing his Siamese Majesty with performing dogs and monkeys at Bangkok; playing violin variations on "Taza ba taza" in the John Lawrence Hall at Lahore, and Gounod's "Meditation on Bach's First Prelude" in the Masonic Hall at Kurrachee; taking a constitutional on the Bund at Shanghai; gathering ferns on Mount Wellington in Tasmania; celebrating the departure of a lucky speculator in Back Bay shares in Bombay; camping out in the Karroo at the Cape; trying their voices in the Taj Mahal at Agra; drinking whisky-punch by a large wood fire on the banks of the Indus by moonlight; smoking in Camoens' garden, at Macao; bargaining with silk-workers in Peshawur, shawl-dealers in Loodiana, ivory-painters in Chandny Chowk at Delhi; enjoying the *dolce far niente* in the Sandwich Islands; dining with Spanish priests at Manilla, and with Swedenborgians at Graaf Reinet; eating mangosteens in Penang, and game-pies at Tien-tsin; feeding the sacred crocodiles at Muggar Peer in hot and sandy Scinde; chatting with the missionaries and their wives at Foo-chow-foo; boating in the delightful harbour of Port Jackson; curio-hunting in Yokohama; contemplating Napoleon's Tomb at St. Helena; conjuring for the amusement of the enthusiastic merchants of Batavia; dancing what is called the silver-belt jig, with the thermometer at about 100 degress Fahrenheit, at Singapore; trying to preserve their vivacity by drinking absinthe among the savages of New Caledonia. In short, wherever I have been east of the Cape of Good Hope, I have met some kind of professionals either sojourning, or *en route*, voyaging at sea in large ships or small, or travelling on land by railroad and dak gharee, on horseback, in sampans, dandy dhoolie, palankeen, and sedan-chair; in buggy, tent-cart, stage-coach, and omnibus; by bullock-train and mule-waggon, and even on the back of commissariat elephants.

It is not to be supposed, however, that theirs is a careless and quite charming life. On the contrary, these roaming ministers of pleasure have many weary days, many profitless journeys, many long disappointments; and there are certain dangers in their roving too.

Several years ago, in Shanghai, I saw an Armenian conjuror performing his tricks close to the cemetry, in the middle of the cholera season, when the man you met at breakfast was sometimes under ground before dinner. At Nagasaki, about the same time, when the residents on going to bed were not at all sure they would not be murdered before morning, the only European lady in the settlement was a vocalist. Two years ago, in the Cape Colony, two of the brethren, who professed to have crossed several oceans in their desire to gratify a Cape audience, were drowned in crossing one of the numerous bridgeless rivers in that colony; and about the same time, in the Orange Free State, during the war between the Republicans and the Basutos, an English concert-company had a narrow escape of being massacred by the Kaffirs. At the last rebellion in Burmah, when the British Commissioner and the residents retired from Mandalay, the only Englishman who remained with the rebels was an actor. A few years before, this same man, having shot a native whom he had discovered intriguing with his wife, was tried for his life in Bombay, and being acquitted, played "Claude Melnotte" the same evening, in a house crowded to the ceiling. Once at Agra, when the cholera was decimating the garrison, a travelling circus company was engaged by the commandant to assist in cheering the spirits of the troops; and, accordingly, the riders, acrobats, and clowns continued their dance of death as long as a sufficient number of them survived to give a tolerable performance. When, after the storming of Kagosima, the allied fleet under Admiral Kuper returned to Yokohama, there entered the harbour a few hours afterwards a musical company, which had been caught in the typhoon on the edge of which the attack was made, and in which many vessels went down. In the height of the last fever at the Mauritius, the theatre at Port Louis was occupied on alternate nights by a French operatic and a dramatic company, when mourning was almost the only wear, and when the private boxes were engaged several days in advance, because from them visitors could see without being seen. In the accounts of the bush-fires in the Cape Colony last year, some poor harpers were said to have been amongst the sufferers. I recall many similar disasters, and more than one instance of death or disappearance in far distant, half-barbarous lands. Mere unhealthiness of climate is little considered: unhealthy climates generally pay, if you can live in them. In some this is not an easy business. A French impresario was taking out to New Orleans an opera company, which by special agreement was only to include one tenor. Foreigners are usually bad sailors, and for the first few days all the members of the company were sea sick, one of the effects of which malady is that it weakens the voice so much that people are frequently hoarse for several days after their recovery. Accordingly, as soon as the singers could crawl on deck, they commenced to try their voices, and amongst them the tenor, who, always anxious to occupy a distinguished position, went on the bridge of the steamer for the purpose. What was his surprise on hearing an echo of his own voice—another tenor. His amazement became disgust when he heard a third tenor running up the scale, a fourth, a fifth. He looked forward, and saw two men eyeing him and each other with intense hatred; he looked aft, and saw two more men similarly occupied. The five tenors simultaneously made a rush below to the manager's cabin, and demanded whether he had not expressly stipulated to each of them that he was to be his only tenor. "I know, I know," replied the manager; "and I will keep my word. You see none of you have been to New Orleans before, or you would understand. When we arrive there, the yellow fever is sure to be raging, and you are fresh from Europe, two of you will probably be carried off before you land, another more during the ebullition. One will probably survive; he will be my first and only tenor." Perhaps the most curious fate that ever overtook a company was that which befel a small theatrical troupe which arrived at Hongkong from California in the winter of 1863, consisting of an actor, two actresses, and a little female dancer. One of the actresses died of cholera in Shanghai; the other died in a cab on her way to the hospital at Rangoon; the solitary actor joined the Taeping rebels at Amoy and had his head cut off by his own party on suspicion of treachery; and *la petite Cerito*, as she was called, was placed in a convent at Moulmein; which some people will perhaps consider the worst fate of all.

Considering all these risks, it may reasonably be assumed that travelling in these remote countries is found very profitable. In most instances this is probably the case. I say probably, for a manager's statements as to the business he is doing may always be received with caution. A new company is usually well received; the tickets are sold at high prices, and in most foreign settlements the first night of a company with a good reputation is a more important event than the opening of the Italian Opera House in London. Want of success is generally due to the presentation of entertainments unsuited to particular communities. Inexperienced managers, to overcome this difficulty, and with the view of pleasing varied tastes, have formed mixed companies. I remember, for instance, once meeting a "musical and magical troupe." The members of the troupe were all good in their way; but the project was a failure, for the conjuror exhausted his repertoire long before the musicians had sensibly diminished theirs. Panoramas and "entertainments," as they are called, seldom pay: few communities of Europeans abroad are numerous enough to yield a considerable number of different audiences. A circus is usually a good speculation in the last. Both the ordinary and travelling expenses are heavy, but a circus is largely supported by natives, while at other entertainments the audiences consist exclusively of Europeans and Eurasians. Perhaps the safest company to travel with is a musical company. The reason is obvious—it appeals to all sorts and conditions of men; and in limited communities the patronage of no class can be dispensed with. To dramatic performances many people object on religious grounds; besides which, a dramatic company, to be independent of amateur assistance, must consist of more members than, in countries where travelling is costly, it would be safe to engage; and if one or two of the performers are passably good, the rest are so irredeemably bad that they spoil every piece in which they take part. Dramatic companies, again, in order to appear to advantage, require a theatre, a class of building which many places in the East do not possess. For general entertainments any place will do. I have witnessed them abroad in theatres, assembly-rooms, exchanges, court-houses, an executive council-chamber, school-rooms, convents, town-halls, markets, barracks, masonic halls, libraries, officers' mess-rooms, coffee-stores, godowns, private houses, mechanics' institutes, public gardens, club-houses, rest-houses, and on board ship.

Perhaps it is a knowledge of the encouragement usually accorded to musical entertainments in the Far East that induces so many clever instrumentalists to try their fortune single-handed in those remote countries. A solitary musician may frequently be met with, and doing well; a solitary actor hardly ever, and then doing badly. The reason is obvious. The tragedy of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark would, of course, be imperfect, but not more so than Hamlet with nobody besides the Prince of Denmark, no king or queen, no ghost, no courtiers, no grave diggers. Sometimes, in Europe an eminent actor or actress forsakes the stage for the platform, and when not engaged in public readings, undertakes to instruct clergymen, political disputants, and lawyers in elocution. No such dignified retreat is open to a disappointed actor in the East, where the European inhabitants firmly set their faces against anything of a high and dry order. Even ministers of religion must not improve the occasion too often. A ball, a good concert, or a lively dramatic performance, if you like; but no instruction or, at any rate, not such as could be imparted by some wandering star "from the Theatres Royal, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Drury Lane." The thing has been tried. Some six years ago a young English vocalist wished to give a farewell benefit concert in Shanghai, where she had already given more than a score of ordinary concerts; and as she had at various times obtained all the "patronage" which the settlement afforded as pretexts for giving "one more night," she on this occasion secured the gratuitous assistance of the only "professional" then in the place,—an actor who had formerly served under Mr. Macready, at Covent Garden. This gentlemen promised to give, between the two parts of the concert, a reading of the play of Richelieu, and as he was well known in the settlement, his appearance on the platform was greeted with considerable applause; but when the elocutionist, at some length, prefaced his reading with an abstract of the history of France under Louis XIII., the whole audience gave way to laughter, and gradually, to a man, retired for refreshment. A similar incident occurred at Hongkong, where a lecture announced a magic-lantern entertainment in the mat theatre there. He never got beyond his opening sentence, which was as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen—The world is divided into four quarters—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America." The novelty and suddenness of this intelligence had such a peculiar effect upon the audience, that a tremendous roar of laughter was followed by a unanimous rush to the doors.

In Great Britain and America, hundreds of people get a living by giving elocutionary entertainments, delivering literary and scientific lectures, exhibiting dissolving views, &c.; in the East the composition of society forbids success in any such undertaking. In the first place, almost everybody is educated; and in the next place, people feel little inclination to be serious about anything except dollars.

The musician is more fortunate there. Twenty years ago, some "pupil of the immortal Pagani i" had only to start off for India with his fiddle, and after making himself known, his only difficulty was in deciding whose hospitality he should accept. Concerts would be organized, of which all the ladies and gentlemen of a station who did anything at all in a musical way, would assist; there would be no expenses for him; and the whole of the receipts, often amounting to hundreds of rupees, would go to the enterprising artist whose visit had been the means of enlivening, for two or three evenings, the dreary monotony of a mofussil station. But times change. A railway connects the new and ancient capitals of India; English society has ceased to be an exclusive corporation; interlopers abound; and officers' and civilians' wives no longer care to accompany a roving fiddler or display their vocal talent before a mixed audience. Even now, however, solitary musicians do manage to make the tour of India. Not long since I met an oboe-player at Peshawur, nearly 1,600 miles from Calcutta.

In China I came across another wanderer who could not even play the oboe or any other instrument; his entire stock in trade consisted of a coarse bass voice, great assurance, and a variety of expedients for inducing a first belief that he had a good voice, such as testing the acoustic properties of a room by bellowing in the four corners of it, suggesting the erection of a sounding-board, &c. But he never could persuade people to go and hear him a second time. This was a serious obstacle to his success. To overcome it, the eccentric basso, at every place he visited, announced a series of four concerts, the tickets for the series being at a considerably reduced price. By this plan he generally obtained a handsome sum at starting; but this was not the only gratifying result; he never had to exert himself twice for the money. Two or three loungers would drop in on the second night, to whom the unfortunate vocalist would gracefully advance, and after dilating upon the absence of musical taste amongst the English generally, would conclude by suggesting that his audience of three had better come and have a cigar. To the third concert nobody at all went, not even the basso himself.

Adventurers, however, like these are happily the exception. Artists who have been extolled in the feuilletons of the Paris press, and who have been listened to with breathless attention in German and Russian salons, occasionally go on oriental tours. Sometimes it is a violinist, or pianist, or violoncellist alone; sometimes two instrumentalists in company. But as a rule, these, no matter how accomplished they may be, seldom make money. To give a concert they must obtain amateur assistance, which, however, is not generally a difficult matter, for they usually take out with them numerous letters of introduction. These secure for them the acquaintance of the best known amateurs; and they are invited to more evening-parties, "with a little music," than is agreeable or profitable. Besides, in this way a month may pass before they have their concerts, during which time they run up a considerable hotel bill. Moreover, ability and reputation do not alone suffice to equip such adventurers in the East. They must possess other recommendations—recommendations which they may once have had, but which, through no fault of their own, they may possess no longer. One of these indispensable requisites is youth; for on the boards of large European theatres a woman of sixty can often make herself look like a woman of thirty, and off the stage few people ever see her at all; but in Eastern assembly-rooms the orchestra and the auditory are frequently so close together that the visitors can shake hands with the performers, and you are continually meeting the latter at their hotel or in society. But if old or even middle-aged ladies are not welcomed enthusiastically, young ladies are received with open arms. With the exception of one troupe of Ethiopian minstrels, who enjoyed a special advantage of another kind, I never knew a company to make money in the East that did not include one or two young female performers. And this is not astonishing. Even in Europe men often go mad about favourite actresses or vocalist—in Europe, where the sex predominates. What, then, must be the rage about such a favourite in a community where ladies form eight or ten per cent. of the population, which is sometimes the proportion in new Eastern settlements. The society in Shanghai, in its first and most prosperous days, did not include a dozen ladies; and the consequence was that female performers who then visited the place, whether singers, actresses, or equestrians, were burdened with costly presents, made the heroines of picnics and suppers, and on a benefit night have been known to receive as much as 1,500 dollars. A circus proprietor might as well appear without horses in his troupe as without women-riders.

The difficulty, however, with respect to ladies is not so much in the engaging as in the keeping of them. A manager may start on a tour with a perfect company; but at the first place he visits his principal female performer marries, and ruin stares him in the face. To avoid such a catastrophe, managers try to engage married couples, although the lady generally continues to appear as Miss or Mademoiselle: she is thought to "draw" better as a single person. But the manager is then liable to an inconvenience of an opposite character: instead of suffering from a diminution of his force, his business is brought to a standstill in consequence of an increase. The "severe indisposition" of a female performer is frequently a much more serious affliction for the unfortunate manager than for the lady herself.

Ladies, too, are, of course, much more liable to be placed *hors de combat* by climatic influences than men, although the effects of climate in some countries even extend to inanimate objects. Ceylon, for instance, is a very bad climate for musical instruments. On entering a house in that lovely island, it is a common thing to see a piano standing in saucers of water. This is to prevent the white ants from getting into the instrument. But a still greater annoyance—at least, so far as the performer is concerned—is produced by the excessive dampness of the climate, which causes some of the keys to remain down when touched, so that they give no sound. To prevent an accident of this sort, the "action" of the piano is sometimes taken out and placed in the sun for a short time, when there is to be a concert or a musical party; but notwithstanding this precaution, some of the keys may stick in the evening, and the effect of a brilliant solo played under these circumstances is exceedingly comical. The consequences of extreme humidity of climate are, however, still more serious as regards stringed instruments, which literally fall to pieces in Ceylon, the common glue of Europe losing all its tenacity in those latitudes. Many a concert has had to be postponed from this cause, for, of course, an eminent violinist would laugh at the suggestion that he should perform on any instrument but his own, which has always cost a very large sum of money, and to which some romantic history is usually attached. His violin is accordingly put together again, and as there are no competent musical instrument makers in those countries, it is often irreparably damaged in the process. To save himself from this misfortune, a fiddler on a long tour will sometimes send his instrument to Europe to be put in order, and, in the meantime, play on any fiddle procurable. To obtain the use of a really good substitute is generally impossible. It is just as difficult to replace an artiste in these distant countries; and the knowledge of this fact not seldom renders "professionals," especially ladies, still more arrogant and impracticable than they are at home.

But, in truth, the life of a roving manager is a succession of difficulties and anxieties. The worst disaster of all that can happen to him is to arrive in a place when the field is already fully occupied. But even if he is fortunate enough to find a clear field, he may have a great deal to do before he can commence operations. Instead of finding a theatre, he may obtain nothing more than a shed, without fittings of any kind. In such a case, his best course is to buy or hire everything he wants, by no means to borrow: if he once commences the latter course, it may prove very costly, as the following story shows:—

A manager was once travelling in Tasmania with a "combined eleutionary and musical entertainment"—a shining light of the company being a Scotch actress. Prior to leaving Hobart Town, the company had been advised that the coach to Launceston would stop at a place called Wheatlands; and the inhabitants of Wheatlands were said to be very nice people, who would probably attend *en masse* if the company would only stop there a night. Notice was accordingly sent that the company would give an entertainment there, and on the day appointed they alighted at Wheatlands and divided themselves between the two hotels of the place. Where there are two hotels companies usually separate in this way, in order not to make an enemy of either of the hotel proprietors. Dinner was ordered, and the manager went to look at the courthouse, where the concert was to be given, and which he found would contain no more than about eighty people. Having introduced himself to the clerk of the peace, that gentleman expressed the pleasure with which the justices had granted the use of the court-house to so celebrated a company; and, as for himself, he would be only too happy to do anything in his power to assist them, nor would he even accept a ticket for his trouble. "I couldn't think of such a thing," he said; "but if you will excuse my making the suggestion, I think it would be as well perhaps to send a family ticket to the stipendiary magistrate and each of the justices living in the town—there are only three of them here, the rest are on their farms, but then for myself, the court-house is so small, that I would not, for the world, take up any room. I, with my wife and family, will sit in my office. We can hear just as well there, and as for seeing the performers, why I have had that pleasure already." Now it happened that the clerk's office had already been fixed upon by the manager as the dressing or retiring room for the ladies of his company. There was nothing for it, therefore, but (with many apologies for turning him out of his own office) to present a family ticket to the clerk, as well as to the magistrate and the three resident justices. Now in the mother-country perhaps five is about the average number of a family, but in Tasmania eight is nearer the average. At this rate here were forty people to be provided for, half the audience in fact, and this was relying upon the honour of the magistracy that they would not introduce any friends of their families. However, there was no use in thinking about it, and the manager proceeded to obtain a piano. He had not far to go. The lady next door had what she was pleased to call a piano. It was too old and dilapidated to make even a serviceable table; but the manager declared it would do admirably (it was now getting late). Its owner supposed there would be no objection to make the acknowledgment she usually received when she lent her piano. What was that? A family ticket. Certainly not. And the number of Madame's family might be ——? Eight; but just then she had a friend from the country staying with her, whom of course she could not leave at home, so we would say nine. $40 + 9 = 49$. Places were being taken rapidly. It was necessary at once to provide seats, for beyond a bench at the barristers' table, and two in the jury-box, which were fixtures, there was not a seat in the place. It was understood, however, that there would be no difficulty in borrowing a supply from the boys and the girls' school in the village. It was explained to the manager, that to prevent jealousy it would be better to borrow a few from each. He promised to do so, and he found both the master and the mistress very agreeable people. They willingly lent their benches, and refused to accept a complimentary ticket for the concert, merely stipulating that twelve of their senior scholars should be allowed to go. It was impossible to refuse the boys, for they carried the girls' forms, as well as their own, to the court-house; and, after giving tickets to the boys, it would have been cruel to refuse the girls. $49 + 12 + 12 = 73$. The manager was standing at the door of the court-house, calculating what would probably be the profits of the evening's entertainment, when he was accosted by a stout gentleman in black, whom he rightly guessed to be a Wesleyan minister, and who, understanding that a member of the company was an admirable harmonium player, expressed his surprise at not seeing any harmonium in the court-house. The minister added that he and all his family had intended to come to the concert on purpose to hear the harmonium well played, whereas, if there was no harmonium —— The manager expressed his regret, adding that he did not know there was an harmonium in the place. "I have one," said the minister, "and I shall not only have much pleasure in lending it to you, but I will send some men over with it. You can let me have tickets for my family, and I will arrange with you after the concert." The experienced manager had a shrewd idea what that arrangement would come to, and, knowing that Wesleyan ministers' families are usually above the average, he was not surprised when, in answer to an inquiry on that head, the minister replied that his family consisted of ten. It would have been impolite to refuse the minister's handsome offer, and so the harmonium was exchanged for a family ticket for ten. $73 + 10 = 83$. The face of the manager now underwent a sudden and agreeable change. He calculated no longer. A full house was certain, and there would be no necessity to engage money-takers. He had nearly forgotten one thing—lights; but he was spared all anxiety on that point by the chief constable coming to assure him that the constables would obtain enough candles and candlesticks if he would just let them pass into the concert with their wives. The manager replied that, not only might the entire police-force come, but that if the superintendent would only give permission, the convicts might come too. Advantage was not taken of this liberal offer; but the house was crowded with a delighted audience, and next day the performers were pressed on all sides to repeat their charming entertainment. They said they would certainly do so—whenever they happened to pass that way again.

It is not often, however, that an audience consists entirely of the holders of complimentary tickets; but many have often to be distributed as an acknowledgment for the loan of a piano, of seats, and other less necessary apparatus. It would be difficult to hire a sufficient number of chairs for a public entertainment in the mofussil, but there, on the other hand, it is not necessary to borrow: in India everybody sends his own chair. On the day of performance, it is customary to see native servants and coolies walking about the station with chairs on their heads; and from the larger or smaller number of these appurtenances visible for two or three hours before the time of commencement, the company know whether to expect a full house or not. The same way the public's opinion of the entertainment may be learned by going down to the theatre about nine o'clock next morning. If the audience was pleased, nearly all the chairs will still be there: their owners intend to come to the next performance. If many have been sent for, then the company had better think of moving on.

In conclusion, I may state that many amusements are tolerated in the East of an indecent or immoral nature. In Australia, Catherine Hayes made a fortune; Lola Montes was a dead failure. In Calcutta, not long since, a German *danseuse* made her *debut* and her farewell appearance in the Town Hall on the same evening: the authorities prohibited a second appearance, and yet she wore an amount of clothing which on the stage at home at this period would be considered abundant. In Bombay, some people declined to subscribe to the Italian opera, on the ground that it was improper for a woman to appear, for instance, as "Maffeo" in *Lucrezia*—a singular objection, as was pointed out at the time, to be taken in an Indian city, where the natives frequently go about nearly naked.

THE Marquis of Normanby has been appointed Governor of Queensland in succession to the late Colonel Blackall. The new Governor is the only son of the late Marquis of Normanby and was born in 18 9. He married in 1841 a daughter of the late Captain Robert Russell, R.N. He was formerly an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was treasurer of the Queen's household from January 1850 to February 1858, having been controller from July 1851 to February 1852; was added to the Privy Council on becoming controller; was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, from January 1858 to May 1866; a lord in waiting to the Queen for a short time in 1866; M. P. for Scarborough from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated after petition; office; he regained his seat in July 1852, and sat till 1858.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has devoted much time to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Attention alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full confidence of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

ITALY, PRUSSIA, AND THE POPE.

THE following statement and diplomatic correspondence in reference to the Pope and the Italian occupation of Rome have been published at Berlin:—

"On the 7th of October, 1870, His Holiness the Pope addressed, through the Ambassador, Count Arnim, an inquiry to Versailles whether the Government of His Majesty the King, in case the Pope should leave Rome, would advocate at Florence that this should be done with full honours. The telegram in question is as follows:—

"'Rome, Oct. 7, 1870.

"'The Ambassador to the Chancellor of the Confederation at Versailles. The Cardinal Secretary of State inquires whether the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, can reckon upon the support of His Majesty the King, as to permission to depart unhindered in a fitting manner. It seems that the idea of departure gains more consistency, because the evacuation of the Quirinal has been demanded by the Italian military authorities; also the apartment of the Pope and the archives are sealed up, and two Cardinals living in a Papal Palace have received orders to leave within 24 hours to make room for General La Marmora. Besides which a military domiciliary visit has been paid to a nunnery, on the pretext of searching for Zouaves.

"'Count Arnim.'

"The intention of the Pope to leave Rome was, from causes connected with the attitude of His Holiness and the traditions of the Papal See, unexpected by the Royal Government. In the meantime it did not hesitate at once to intervene with the Italian Government in conformity with the wishes of the Pope, and to communicate the fact of this having been done to the Roman Government in the contingency that the intention should be carried out.

"The following is the text of the telegram in question:—

"'Versailles, Oct. 8, 1870.

"'The Chancellor of the Confederation to Count von Arnim, Ambassador in Rome.

"'The first sentence of your telegram of yesterday I answer in conformity with the commands of His Majesty the King in the affirmative. A telegram, intervening as requested, goes to Florence simultaneously with this message.

"'V. Bismarck.'

"'The Chancellor of the Confederation to the Ambassador, Count Brassier, at Florence.

"'Cardinal Antonelli has asked our Ambassador if the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, could reckon upon the support of His Majesty that he should be allowed to leave unhindered and in a fitting manner.

"'His Majesty the King has ordered me to answer this question in the affirmative. His Majesty is convinced that the freedom and dignity of the Pope will be respected by the Italian Government under all circumstances, even if the Pope, contrary to all expectations, should design to transfer his place of residence. The King charges your Excellency to express this hope. His Majesty the King does not consider the North German Confederation called upon to interfere unasked in the political affairs of other countries, yet he still considers it as a duty owing to the North German Catholics to take part in maintaining the dignity and independence of the Head of the Catholic Church.

"'V. Bismarck.'

"To this telegram a reply was received from the Italian Government to the effect that there could be no doubt of its intention to maintain the dignity and independence of the Pope."

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